THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1865 NO 91.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper,	1 month	$10 00
"	3 months	20 00
"	6 months	40 00
Weekly paper,	3 months	10 00
"	6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—W. F. Askew & Co. —Auction sale of negroes.

Negro girl for hire—Apply at Progress office.

Attention Fire Company—See advertisement of Captain Royster.

A NEW FABLE.—The Local went into a very hard study yesterday, collectively and individually, and produced the following, which he thinks is entirely new. If any of his readers have ever before heard of it, he will be obliged to him, her, or them to make it known:

Once upon a time a parcel of (Hospital) rats got together to consult upon the best means of defending themselves against the attacks of a certain old (Sherman) cat. After various propositions made and rejected, *tandem placuit omnibus* that the cat should be killed. One sagacious old rat (having some *common* sense,) asked who was to kill the cat, and nobody was found to volunteer for the service.

MORAL

Just what the reader is a mind to draw.

We learn from a gentleman just from Halifax that some 50 to 100 negro men have left that county, within the last few days, for the Yankee lines. The exodus was caused, it is thought, by apprehensions on the part of the negroes that they were to be put in the army. Commence the work of enrollment and they will go by thousands.

COUNTY COURT.—On yesterday, a quorum of Magistrates being present, the following allowances were made:

County Court Clerk, for his services the past year, $6,500 in Confederate currency. [His usual allowance before the war was $1,000.]

Sheriff, for extra services, $750. [His usual allowance before the war was $125.] He was also allowed to charge $10 per day each for feeding prisoners confined in jail.

The Crier of the Court was allowed the same pay as a member of the Special Court—$8 per day.

W. S. Mason, Esq., was appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings.

MORE ROBBERY.—We learn that the smoke house of Mr. J. H. Kirkham, in the Southern portion of the city, was broken into night before last and robbed of bacon, beef and flour. Mr. K. estimates his loss at $2,000. The robbers effected an entrance by boring out a portion of the somke house Verily, thieves do abound, and it seems we have some very adroit ones among us. They make frequent depradations, but as yet there have been few arrests.

The infant Spring that smiled upon us for a few days past, was seized by that old savage, Winter, yesterday, and throttled. As if sorry for the act, he then shed showers of tears, but they were very cold, which induced us to believe that they were hypocritical. Towards night he grasped his sceptre with a firm hand, and at the time of this writing he is wielding it with despotic power.

MR. PHILLIPS' RESOLUTION.—We have not published the proceedings of the Chapel Hill meeting, because the letter of Mr. Phillips gave the facts as to what took place: we give, however, below, the preamble and resolution offered by Mr. Phillips as a substitute for the preamble of the series reported by the committee:

Mr. Phillips addressed the meeting at some length, chiefly in opposition to the preamble to the resolutions, and proposed to amend by striking out the preamble, and inserting the following preamble and resolution, viz:

WHEREAS, Recent events render it probable that the maintenance of slavery is no longer a serious question in the present contest, and whereas, these events offer to us a new phase in the war, the solemn alternative of reconstruction, or arming the negro, which propositions demand great consideration by North Carolina, in sovereign assembly; therefore—

Resolved, That a Convention of the people of North Carolina ought to be held at the earliest opportunity.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A letter from Geo. Saward, Esq., Secretary and General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph company, to C. W. Field, after alluding to the absolute electrical perfection of the cable now being made, states the amount completed up to the 30th of December at 750 miles. Cable is now being made at the rate of eighty miles per week, without hurry and without night work. It will be finished by the end of the first week in June. Two tanks are on board of the Great Eastern for storing cable, and the third is rapidly progressing.—There is no reason to doubt that the cable will all be on board, and the great ship ready for sea with everything. Mr. Saward has no doubt that the cable will be successfully laid and worked.

Rags Wanted.—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

We received no telegraph up to the time of going to press.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—What does the following in the editorial column of the *Examiner* mean? Are the leaders in Virginia preparing to desert their Southern sisters and make the best bargain they can with the enemy? The *Examiner* evidently favors a Convention, or something akin to it. That paper says:

Since the final adjournment of the Convention of 1861, the sovereignty of Virginia has been in abeyance. Under the sense of public peril now prevailing, all classes would feel better satisfied if this suspension should be terminated; and if the ultimate powers of the Commonwealth were reposed in some body which could use them in the event it should become advisable.

Many objections exist against the invocation of a Convention; which is usually too large for prompt and efficient action, and very often abuses its powers and the public patience, by remaining too long in existence.

To obviate the cumbrous machinery of a Convention, it has been suggested to invest the General Assembly which will be elected in the spring with sovereign powers. This is proposed to be d one by submitting it to the people at the polls to say whether the Legislature then elected shall be clothed with the sovereign prerogatives of the Commonwealth. This expedient is the simplest, cheapest, and most convenient that has been proposed. It avoids the necessity of having both a Legislature and Convention at the same time in session; and it avoids a world of trouble in adjusting the basis on which the Convention should be constitu ed. But be the plan of accomplishing the object what it may, it is of vital importance that the sovereign powers of the State should be re-invoked and placed in condition for action.

The Provost Marshal at Point Lookout, is said to be making a "good thing" out of the anxiety of the Confederate prisoners to be the first to come home under the new exchange.—One prisoner says he paid one hundred dollars in green backs to be allowed to come by the first boat.

NO NIGHT IN HEAVEN.

"And there shall be no night there."—Rev. 22, 6.

No night shall be in Heaven—no gathering gloom
Shall o'er that glorious landscape ever come,
No tears shall fall in sadness o'er those flowers
That breathe their fragrance through celestial bowers.

No night shall be in Heaven—no dreadful hour
Of mental darkness, or the tempter's power.
Across those skies no envious cloud shall roll,
To dim the sunlight of the enraptured soul.

No night shall be in Heaven. Forbid to sleep—
Those eyes no more their mournful vigil keep;
Their fountains dried; their tears all wiped away;
They gaze undazzled on eternal day.

No night shall be in Heaven—no sorrows reign—
No secret anguish—no corporal pain—
No shivering limbs—no burning fever there—
No soul's eclipse—no winter of despair.

No night shall be in Heaven—but endless noon;
No fast declining sun or waning moon;
But there the Lamb shall yield perpetual light,
'Mid pastures green, and waters ever bright.

No night shall be in Heaven—no darkened room,
No bed of death, no silence of the tomb,
But breezes ever fresh with love and truth
Shall brace the frame with an immortal youth.

No night shall be in Heaven! But night is here—
The night of sorrow—and the night of fear,
I mourn the ills that now my steps attend,
And shrink from others that may yet impend.

No night shall be in Heaven! O had I faith
To rest in what the faithful witness saith—
That faith should make these hideous phantoms flee,
And leave no night, henceforth, on earth to me.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR A NEGRO GIRL, accustomed to house work and nursing children. Apply at Progress Office. Feb 25 tf

AUCTION SALE OF NEGROES.

WE WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY NEXT, 28TH instant, a lot of likely negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls—14 in all.

W. F. ASKEW & CO,
Feb 25 td Auctioneers.

ATTENTION FIRE COMPANY NO. 1.

THE MEMBERS OF FIRE COMPANY NO. 1 WILL assemble at the Mayor's Office this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A full and punctual attendance desired.

Feb 25 1t D L ROYSTER, Captain.

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN Raleigh on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, for the purpose of paying off the orders issued by the subagents for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers. On all other days I may be found at my home.

J D HAYES,
Feb 24 3t County Commissioner.

*** Standard, Confederate and Conservative copy 3 times.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

(Conscript Office,)
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 8

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 2

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transpotation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:

Feb 23-d3tw3t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHING TO DISPOSE OF a quantity of the above mentioned property will offer at public sale on Saturday 25th February, at her residence in Jamestown, Guilford County, viz: Feather Beds, Bed Clothing, Bedsteads Bureaus, Looking Glasses, one good Clock, Washstand, Wash Bowls and Pitchers, Sideboards, Tables, one folding Table, Table Furniture, Shovels and Tongs, Fire Dogs, one fine Castor and Cruits, two Setts Chairs, one new, one Sett of Cane bottomed Chairs, nearly new, cooking Utensils one Stove, Wash Pots, &c. Also one Lady's Saddle, one Cotton Spinner 25 Spindles.

Terms cash in specie. MARY MENDENHALL.
Feb 22-4t

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF MARCH, THE price of Gas will be $80 per 1000 feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
Feb 21-1stm Lessees.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTH A Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a bright red-skined mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W F Askew & Co, Raleigh, or to Dr W J Hawkins at Ridgeway. Feb 22-10t

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Adj't and Insp'r Gen's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

III. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof*, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed.) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh, February 10,

Official: JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Feb 14-d7tw1t A. A. Gen'l.

*** State papers copy seven times.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquartes on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquasters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all morticed and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 12-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in out charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all admirably arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.

Feb 16-tf Apply to C M FARRISS.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID MICROSCOPE,

Feb 22-3t* Appply to R. D. COLEY N C Book Store.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH,

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-tf

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at his office for our use.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	1	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

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Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling or other officeir on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting he certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

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General.

Hd'qrs. Armies of the Confed. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No. 1, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

feb 20-d6t R. E. LEE, General.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Order, No 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW ASSISTANT ADjutant General C S P A, will relieve Capt. Jno W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hindsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) H. H HOLMES,
Lt. Gen'l Comdg.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Feb. 14-d7tw1t Major & A. A. Gen'l.

*** State papers copy seven times.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FARRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administor.

FOR RENT.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE BED ROOMS, EITHER furnished or unfurnished, can be had by applying to Mrs. THOMAS CARTER.
Feb 23-d3t

DR. B. F ARRINGTON,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.

Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.
Feb 23-tf Raleigh N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money or renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

We were glad to see all the bar rooms in the city closed on Thursday, by order of the Mayor. This was done cheerfully by the proprietors of the different houses, and the good effects were visible to the most casual observer. The recent changes in the military situation have brought many persons to Raleigh, some Soldiers, some officers, Yankee prisoners and refugees, and as we have troubles enough without adding drunkenness and the bad passions to be aroused thereby and the lawlessness that may follow, we hope that every liquor house in the city will be kept closed until there is a change for the better.—And seal them up tight, so that neither officers of the post or other favorites may get in. If there ever was a time when every officer, soldier and citizen should be sober and keep his wits about him this is the time. Gentlemen engaged in the liquor business have duties to perform, families and property to protect, and other obligations to fullfil as well as other men, and we cannot think that they will complain at a proceeding so necessary to the protection of the community and the well being of its citizens as the order closing their houses for the present.

Recent destructive fires have occurred in Fayetteville and Wilmington, and it seems that as soon as a place is threatened by the enemy the incendiary begins his diabolical work; and if the people of Raleigh would preserve their homes and property they must be vigilant, for we may expect that an attempt will be made to afflict us with these evils. And the city authorities cannot be too vigilant. The night watch should be urged to increased efficiency, and if the force be not strong enough to keep a strict watch over the whole town, let it be increased at once.

These suggestions are thrown out for the common good of all, and we trust that nothing contained in them will give offence to any one.—Surely we have no such purpose.

The Asheville News.

We congratulate our cotemporary of the Asheville *News* on his recovery of reason and common sense. He has blown the bugle blast of war for a long time, but his voice is now for peace. In copying the report of our peace commissioners, he says:

"From the following documents it will be seen that the hope of peace, which had begun to thrill and animate almost every heart in the land, is gone and that this terrible and destructive war is to go on for an indefinite period. God help the suffering people, for there is neither help nor pity in man.

Our voice is still for peace, nigger or no niggers — Our skirts shall be clear of all responsibility for the continuance of the war.

We are aware that our advocacy of peace is bringing down upon us the anathemas of the war men, but their censure does not make a single nerve quiver. We are of that obstinate class who think the white people of this country have some rights and do deserve some consideration, as well as the negroes. And if the country is to be desolated, and the white race annihilated, in the effort to maintain the institution of slavery, the war men are welcome to all the glory, and may incur all the responsibility. We wash our hands of it."

Would that the *News* and other war papers that are now "rearing it soft as sucking doves" had joined us in the cry for peace long ago, as they now join us. When the foe was afar off, our voice was for peace; now that he is at our doors the voices of those that were then for war, are united with ours. We rejoice to have their company. A death-bed repentance is better than no repentance at all—at least, it may be; but the *News* goes farther than we have ever gone.

GENERAL HINDMAN.

The New York *Herald* of a late date has the following:

DETROIT, Feb. 9, 1865.

To the Editor of the Herald:

In the *Herald* of this week you announced from a Richmond paper that General Hindman had left Shreveport, La., on his way to Mexico, through Texas. Mrs. Hindman is a relative of Jeff Davis, and a noted pet. Gen. Hindman arrived at Matamoras on the 6th of January, his wife accompanying him. My informant was an old neighbor of Hindman's in Helena, Ark., and had an hour's conversation with him at Matamoras. Hindman had got into that city from Texas eight hundred bales of cotton, which he had sold to an English house at thirty-five cents per pound, and received a draft on Liverpool for the amount.

Have any of the high dignataries at Richmond an interest in this cotton?

The Fall of Wilmington

We are still without particulars as to the fall of Wilmington, but from the rumors that reach us we have no doubt but the resistance was gallant and stubborn. We fear that many of our soldiers fell into the hands of the enemy. It is supposed our forces fell back along the line of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, but at what point they now are, or what is our strength in that direction, we are not apprised. It is thought that the enemy are advancing on the Wilmington road, and they may attempt to press forward to Goldsboro'. Of course a very small force will be able to garrison and hold the town, as their gunboats can come up to the wharfs, from which point their guns will command the whole place.

The *State Journal* of yesterday has the following:

So far as we can learn the enemy occupied Wilmington day before yesterday forenoon, that the chief town of North Carolina and the last seaport of the Confederacy is gone. It is true we may talk about St Marks at the mouth of the Apalachicola river and of Galveston in Texas, but that will be simply talk.

We have seen and conversed with a gentleman who left Wilmington the evening before the enemy occupied the town. As the train left, our Whitworth battery, planted at the head of the market (*i. e.*, Front and Market sts.) was firing upon the enemy who had appeared upon the causeway on the Western side of the Cape Fear river Their main advance was then checked at Alligator creek—some few skirmishers pushed forward but were driven off.

It is believed that Haygood's brigade, with the exception of the 7th battalion, has been captured Some accidental cases may have escaped. They probably have. They were on the West side of the Cape Fear. The other troops on that side escaped

The last news we have is that our troops retreated across the North-east branch of the Cape Fear river at what is known as Big Bridge Ferry, or McRee's Ferry It is said that our forces attempted to burn the Railroad bridge, at North East, nine miles from Wilmington, but were only partially successful. There is reason to believe that the enemy followed up our retreating troops, and that their advance may even now be skirmishing with our rear. We do not now think that the line of retreat of our forces from the Cape Fear will bring them in this direction, nor that the enemy from there will visit Goldsboro' soon; but from what we have heard from Wilmington we think it just about as well for our people to keep *their own* eyes open as to depend upon the military authorities, who acting either under special orders or from a supposed idea of duty, carry out the notion of military reticence to a ridiculous extent. They did so at Wilmington. Much of the public and private property might otherwise have been saved.—This sort of thing is foolish—it is criminal.—The time has now come when the government *must* trust the people or both are gone up

About the sacking of the town of Wilmington, and all that sort of thing, we believe very little of it, indeed almost nothing. All citizens were out as a guard for private residences, especially those in which ladies resided. Of course there will be suffering, but all those who are compelled to stay in Wilmington ought not to be denounced. They are there, and physically and pecuniarily they are unable to leave There are good and true men and women among them.

Of course we have no mail or telegraphic communication with Wilmington. We do not know what has been done with the *Carolinian*; the editors of the *Journal* are in Confederate lines. There may be a few bales of cotton, or a few boxes of tobacco in Wilmington, but not, we think, as a speculation. Most probably a soldier or a public man may have been forced, for want of means, to leave his family, and he may have tried to fix something that they could use to get something to eat. With few exceptions, this we think is the story of all the cotton or tobacco in Wilmington, and we think our informant knows something about it.

The people of Wilmington are depressed but they are Confederates, and Confederates outside the lines know it and feel it Our informant thinks that he knows the people of Wilmington, and, possibly that they know him. He requests us to state that he is well, and hopes to meet his friends in happier times.

Official Notices

The New Quartermaster, at this place, confines his official notices to the Administration papers, by orders from superiors we suppose of course, but that shall not keep our readers from the benefit of these orders, or force them to take the Administration organs to get them, for we mean to give them all a gratuitous airing for the benefit of our thousands of readers. There are contractors who take the *Progress* and no other paper, and this discrimination is both unjust and contemptible.

OFFICIAL ORDER PUBLISHED GRATUITOUSLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, C. S. A.,
District of North Carolina,
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.

Contractors with Major W. W. Pierce, who do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts as required by circular of the 3d instant, will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.

H. R. HOOPER, Major and Chief Q. M.

Vice-Admiral David Glascoe Farragut was born at Campbell Station, Tennessee not far from Knoxville. His father was Geo. Farragut, a native of Citadelia, in the Island of Minorca, in the Mediterranian, who came to this country in 1776, and served in the continental army in the revolutionary war. The vice-admiral's mother was Elizabeth Shine, of North Carolina, to whom his father was married after the revolution.

PAPERS IN SAN FRANCISCO.—San Francisco supports forty-five periodicals, viz: ten dailies, twenty-two weeklies, eight monthlies, one semi-weekly, one tri-weekly, and two anuals. Three are German, three Spanish and two French.

REMARKS OF MR. DICK,

OF GUILFORD,

In the Senate of North Carolina, Monday, Feb. 6th, 1865, on the bill to authorize the Governor to send the State troops beyond the limits of the State.

Mr. Dick, being entitled to the floor, said that he regretted that he had been prevented, on a former occasion, from concluding his remarks upon the question now under consideration, as the points of discussion were then fresh in his memory. He was now loth to consume the valuable time of the Senate, nor would he do so but for the personal allusions made to him by the Senator from Columbus. However, before he proceeded to the vindication of himself, he desired to re-state his objections to the bill, which he had heretofore fully discussed.

In the first place, said he, the Legislature cannot rightfully confer the power upon the Governor to carry troops into the limits of another State. North-Carolina has delegated the war-making power to the Confederate government, and she has now no reserved right to raise troops except in self-defence in case of insurrection and invasion. Neither have we any official information that other States have asked our assistance, nor have we given our consent for such States to march troops into our borders. It is the duty of the Confederate government to defend North-Carolina. The existence of that government depends upon her successful defence. Why, then, should the State assume unwarranted power and incur unnecessary expense? North-Carolina had already spent more money and furnished more men than any other State, and there certainly ought to be some limit to her extravagance in the treasure and blood of her people. Her troops were clothed by her liberality and fed from her storehouses, and if she continued to assume the duties and responsibilities of the Confederate government, she would exhaust herself of men and bankrupt her credit. If our Home Guards and State troops are marched out of our borders, it must be done under the authority of the Confederate government, and her forces would thus at once become subject to its control, and the State be deprived of all military strength, and surrender at once her sovereignty and the liberties of her people. Who could then enforce her laws? Who resist the encroachments of power? The Home Guards and State troops are needed at home to preserve the peace by the enforcement of law, to meet the sudden emergencies of local defence, to keep the slaves in proper subordination, to raise supplies for the army and the starving population. North-Carolina cannot be just to herself if she furnish another man to this war.

The State troops, continued the Senator, were raised upon the express condition that they were not to be sent out of the State. Must that contract be violated? Must the State, for the first time, disregard her plighted faith, and that too to her own citizens? Most of the State troops were not liable to conscription, and many of them came from their homes within the enemy's lines. Must such unselfish patriotism be rewarded by State perfidy? North-Carolina may be overrun, her fields may be desolated and her people slaughtered, but she ought, at every hazard, to preserve her faith unbroken and her honor untarnished.

It would be unjust to the Home Guards, said he, to take them from their peaceful pursuits, and without military training place them in the front of veteran armies. They could not make successful resistance, and their undisciplined valor would but lead them to slaughter. A man may be brave, but it is discipline alone that makes the soldier.

Mr. Dick said that he had fully set forth his objections to the resolutions on a former occasion, and having now re-stated the prominent points that they might be fresh in the memory of Senators, he would briefly reply to some of the personal allusions made in the previous discussion.

It was charged that he was responsible for this war, having voted for the secession of North-Carolina. He never believed in the *right of secession*, and he could never have any confidence in a government which recognised such a principle. It was an element of disorganization, and would always be destructive to any form of government. He had always regarded the preservation of the Union, as the surest means of securing the slavery of the negro and the liberty of the white man, and the startling events consequent upon disunion had not changed his opinions. He went for disunion not from choice but stern necessity. He had spoken and voted against disunion before the dread catastrophe came. He never had justified the precipitate action of the Cotton States, and he never would as long as he valued justice and truth. When Virginia seceded, the geographical position of North-Carolina required her to take sides with the other Southern States. If she had remained neutral she would have been the battle-ground of the contending parties, and have been utterly desolated.—North-Carolina was firm in her devotion to the Union. She had no wrongs to redress by revolution, but the inexorable law of self preservation forced her to leave the government which she had so long maintained and honored. I can never forget, said the Senator, the scene in the State Convention when the ordinance of secession was passed. A member of the secession party proposed that three cheers be given to South-Carolina. On that side of the House the proposition was vociferously executed, but the Conservative men gave no sign or voice of approval. They were cool and calm, but sorrow was depicted in their faces. They were thinking of the many fond associations they were compelled to break, and were looking with anxiety and apprehension to the terrible consequences which the future might disclose.

Since that time the Conservative party has endeavored by wise counsels to preserve the liberties of the country, and bring the revolution to a successful termination. But their counsels have been disregarded—the affections, of the people have been alienated from the government by repeated outrages upon their dearest rights, and the country has been brought to the very verge of ruin.—The men who commenced the war have shown themselves utterly incapable of controlling the storm.

It had been said by the Senator from Columbus, upon this floor, that he desired no information upon the state of the country—he was ready to act and act now. That Senator is a representative of his party, continued the speaker, and is truly consistent Upon all great questions, he has spoken and voted for the government and against the liberties of the people. Such a spirit had been manifested by the administration at Richmond, and its fruits have been misfortune and disaster. Mr. Davis had recently exhibited a more enlightened spirit in public affairs, which might result in great benefit to the country. The light of reason is beginning to break upon the top of the mountain, but the little hillocks are still in darkness.

Mr. Dick said that it had been stated that he would be the *last man*, as he avoided the dangers of the war. He had always been a *peace man*. He had at least been consistent, and he hoped that the *war men* would manifest their sincerity by *acts*, and not by mere empty declarations. The *last man* may only be found in the snug *coon hollows*, which have been made by the government for its pets and favorites. The habits of the coon fully illustrate the habits of some of the war men. When the coon is in his hollow he growls if he is approached, and will bite the hand that offers to take his corn. If he is dragged out, sometimes he makes a good fight, but he *always* shows a wonderful propensity to get back into his hollow. If this country is destined to be destroyed, the *last man* will be an original secessionist; and as he sits amidst the ruins which surround him, he will not imitate the stern old Roman amid the ruins of Carthage, and shed tears for the desolation war has wrought; for if he had tears to shed, he would shed them now while his country is writhing in her agony.

In conclusion, Mr. Dick said, that the Senate was now about to adjourn. As representatives they would not meet again in this hall. He desired to return his thanks to all the Senators for the kindness and courtesy they had shown him, and to express the sincere wish that a kind Providence would protect them and their families from the disasters threatened by the gathering storm. As representatives we have not shown ourselves equal to the emergencies of the times. It was our duty to act for peace, or prepare for war to the last extremity. He had desired to act for peace, as he had no hope in war. The people of the State, the soldiers in the trenches, and the whole Confederacy are looking with anxious interest to this Legislature. We are now about to disappoint those expectations, as we have taken no action for peace, nor developed any new resources of war. We have utterly failed to perform our solemn duty, and our dispirited people will hold us responsible for the future dangers and disasters, which wise and firm legislation might have averted. The time has come when a State Convention should be called. Let the people take their destinies in their own hands, and send up delegates who can fully comprehend the dangers of the times, and who are capable of earnest and fearless action. Something must be done immediately, or the events of the next ninety days will overwhelm this State with subjugation and ruin. And if we ever meet again as a Legislature, it will be but to gather up the scattered fragments from the stranded wreck of a once proud, noble and glorious old commonwealth.

WAR NEWS.

ALABAMA.

News from North Alabama states that Gen Roddy had successfully encountered the enemy several times in that section, and has succeeded in driving them inside their fortifications around Decatur.

DESERTERS CAUGHT.

For some time past the outrages and depredations of the Buffaloes in Gates, Chowan and Perquimans counties, N. C., have been unprecedented. But two or three weeks ago, Mrs. Spivey, residing in Gates, who is represented to have been a most estimable lady, was robbed and then brutally murdered. Mr. Mills H. Eure, of the same county, has also been despoiled of much of his possessions by these soldiers; and others, whose names we now forget, have been similarly treated. Recently, a party of gallant Confederates determined to break up the gang, and seeking a favorable opportunity, dashed in among them, killing and wounding several, and capturing fourteen, who were brought out Ten of the scamps proved to be deserters from the Confederate army, and have been handed over to the proper authorities The other four having participated in the foul robbery and murder of Mrs. Spivey, were taken to the spot where the diabolical deed was committed, and there executed, in retaliation. It is hoped that the vengeance which has so suddenly but justly overtaken those men, will have a salutary effect in preventing others from engaging in such acts of crime and outlawry.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

The *Sentinel* of the 21st says:

We congratulate the friends of the returned Confederate prisoners, and the gallant men themselves, upon the arrival of twenty five hundred more at the landing in James River. Over one thousand were brought up to the city yesterday, and the remainder are expected to day. A large number of Federal prisoners will be sent down to day in exchange. We understand Col. Hatch has been sent to Wilmington to facilitate the sending off a large number from that point. The authorities of both governments are heartily engaged in the good work, and will receive the heartfelt thanks of the poor fellows, both friends and foes, who are thus permitted to visit home and friends again. It is the earnest wish of every good man, that nothing may occur to stop so humane a measure. Gen. Grant is proving by his acts that the charges of Butler against him were not true.

THE NEGROES TO BE PUT IN.

The *Sentinel* of the 21st says:

It was generally known that both Houses were in secret session yesterday, on the bills to put negroes in the army. It is understood a bill on the subject passed the House yesterday, and it is believed one of the same character will pass the Senate to-day. As they differ in detail, the subject will come before both Houses again.—There is but little doubt of the adoption of the measure. The Cammander-in-Chief and the rank and file are in favor of it, and it is growing in favor with the people.

The *Examiner* of the 21st, has the following speculations:

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The War Department is still dumb as to the situation in South Carolina. It is stated that no official despatches have been received from Gen. Beauregard since those dated at Winnsboro', on which he had moved on the evacuation of Columbia.

We have yet no news of the enemy's occupation of Charleston, although it is reported that our force has been withdrawn from there on Sherman's front. It does not appear that at Branchville Sherman detached any of his force to move upon Charleston. The only Yankee force we know of in the close vicinity of the city is that which was reported some days ago to have made a lodgment on James Island. The Ashley river, two thousand yards wide, intervenes between James Island and the city; and there are strong works on the other side of the island facing towards Fort Sumter and the harbor, which have, probably, had the effect of warning off the force of the enemy.

Reports from Charleston as late as Thursday last state that on the lines in the immediate front there every thing was quiet. The enemy are not moving in this direction. Scouts report no enemy within six miles of Vance's Ferry.

MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We have by the telegraph a confirmation of the report we gave yesterday of a cavalry raid in the direction of Tarboro', North Carolina; and also a renewal of the rumor of a movement of the enemy up the south side of the Neuse. We know that official intelligence has been received here giving a much more magnified account of the latter movement than the popular report of it; and that it is supposed that Foster's forces, or a considerable portion of them, have moved up to Newbern to operate from there, probably upon the Wilmington and Weldon road.

There is no doubt that the landing of troops at Newbern and the reinforcement of Terry at Wilmington are both intended to co-operate with Sherman.

THE EXPEDITION FROM KNOXVILLE.

We have reason to believe that the designs of the expedition, which was reported yesterday to have certainly moved from Knoxville, are not upon Southwestern Virginia, but that it is intended to penetrate North Carolina, and probably to strike the railroad between Salisbury and Charlotte. This force, consisting of several thousand cavalry, and supposed to be under the command of Averill, was, as we reported yesterday, at Greenville, from which point the main stage road into North Carolina branches off, passing through Warm Springs Gap. This appears to be the obvious direction of the expedition.—From all we can learn there is nothing to tempt them in Southwestern Virginia, as they have already damaged the Salt Works and railroad there, and plundered the country to such an extent that it is doubtful whether any considerable number of troops can be subsisted there

WHOLESALE IMPRESSMENT.

We find the following in the *Conservative*, of yesterday:

We give below a letter from a correspondent at Kinston, detailing the large scale on which impressments in that vicinity are made. He asks us whether there is "any law by authority of which," the outrages therein mentioned, (for outrages they certainly are) are authorized to be committed? We have heretofore published the law upon the subject of impressments, and in our judgement the law never contemplated any such system as that mentioned by our correspondent. If such is to be the course pursued all over the country, it would be more damaging to our cause than many Yankee soldiers could be. That our noble army must be provisioned is true, but that the families of our noble veterans must not be deprived of the means of subsistance, is equally essential, to nerve their arms in the conflict against the foe.

The State authorities have done all in their power to correct abuses of the impressment law, and we would advise our friends about Kinston to consult some legal gentleman, and seek redress by law, if there have been any violations, as no doubt there have been:

KINSTON, N. C., Feb. 24, 1865

Mr. Editor.—Will you answer a simple interogation, for my comfort and satisfaction, and for the enlightenment of some other interested parties.

Is there any authority by which a Post Quartermaster or Commissary can send out agents all over a district of country and notify farmers who are exempt from Confederate service by State law, not to sell to any one but said Q. M. or C., any portion of his surplus provisions under penalty of having to "account for it" to the person so ordering? And is a Farmer bound by such order? For instance: A gentleman, exempt from C. S. service by State law, has fifty barrels of corn to spare; of this amount he has already engaged four barrels to a soldier for his family, and has received the compensation therefor. To myself, by fair and legal transaction, and for my family necessity, he owes several barrels These agents above referred to, forbid his delivering a particle of the corn so engaged, and order him to retain it for the Government. Is the order of any force? If so in this case, and the same plan is adopted through the whole county, and through the whole district, on what is it proposed to feed the nonproducing class of our people. "The laborer is worthy of his hire;" and I desire to ascertain if it is allowed him. I must have corn, as well as other things; and am I, and are others, to be driven to the necessity of adopting underhanded measures to supply absolute demands? I am sure our government designs not to corrupt or starve its people; and I hope to hear a word from you in regard to a matter, which if carried out as it has been commenced, will very soon prove oppressive.

Yours truly, M.

A CORRECT DECISION.—A Georgia paper says:

Recently on the trial of two men, Messrs Mundy and McPherson, arrested by the Provost Marshal of Atlanta, on a charge of treason, Judge Lochrane, of Macon, decided most emphatically that Provost Marshals, by the law of our land, have no right to arrest persons outside of the army and navy. If they take such authority, it is an arbitrary assumption of power. Citizens can only be arrested upon warrants issued upon oath, and can only be arrested by the civil officers, and be tried by civil courts. These rights are guaranteed in the Constitution, and it can only be altered by the people.

A most correct decision. A timely one also. There is altogether too much power exercised by some officials. It is proper the people know what their constitutional rights are. The courts of Georgia, thus far have defended the masses in doing what they have a legal right to do, notwithstanding the unconstitutional assumptions of military power. The Judges of Georgia are men of nerve and moral courage, and will guide their acts according to the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. If the rights of any person are infringed upon, let him at once apply to the proper tribunal for redress. No threat or intimidating course on the part of the military should deter them from doing so. The constitution and laws of a country must be sustained to preserve order. When these are set aside, or their decision not respected and obeyed, then comes the worst of all conditions—anarchy!

PRICE OF NEGROES IN PETERSBURG.—The *Express* of a late date says:

Three negroes, ordered to be sold by the Hustings Court, were put up at auction in front of the Court house yesterday, and knocked off at the following prices:

Richmond, (a carpenter,)	$3,400
Sam,	2,550
Morris, (ordinary cook,)	1,400

They were all men in the prime of life.